Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1854.

New York Politics in Washington-Reunion of the Democratic Party in New York-A New Mode of Patching up the Late Breeches_" Old Breeches" Supposed to be the Author-The Rank and File" of the Democracy about to Act for Themselves, &c., &c.

I have learned from an authentic source that there s a movement being made by sundry politicians from New York to bring about a reunion between the "hards" and "softs," by an entirely new mode of Dperations, which the knowing ones here who have Seen the plan pronounce to be "just the thing" that was wanted.

The scheme originated with a gentleman from Western New York, who, (with a coadjutor from be eastern part of the State,) is here to have the atter revised and sanctioned by the heads of the arty now in Washington. The programme is as

It is proposed to forestal the action of the State Inventions of both sections of the party by taking measures to have two men, (one "hard" and one was a secommon solders. It was a secommon solders as the proper section of the people, irrespective of sectional divisions, claiming the support of the democratic party.

These delegates are to be chosen from the most moderate class of both sections, and are to be men who have not held office under the State or federal administration for the last year, and who are not applicantistor official favor from any quarter. They should also be men who have not figured, or in any vise made themselves conspicuous, in the late troubles between the two branches of the party.

The ticket to be nominated will be composed of new men, and is to be submitted to the people, (before the time for usual meeting of the conventions of the existing sections.) together with the pledges of the delegates to its support.

The old leaders as well as the old divisions are to be thrown overboard if they do not fall into line as common soldiers.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1854. Inventions of both sections of the party by tak-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1854. President Pierce's First Levee-The Fashion and Beauty of the East Room.

President Pierce held his first grand lever last night. Great were the preparations made by The ladies of this city to appear to advantage on that occasion, and brilliant were the anticipations in dulged in as to its splendor and elegance. Gorgeous ribbons and extravagant headdresses were in great demand for the past few days, and white kids must have become a precious commodity in the market The backmen seemed to recover their spirits from the unusual number of jobs which came to quicker up their ordinary dulness; and the milliners and dressmakers were, it is to be presumed, kept in a profitable circle of fuss, flurry and excitement. The hotels experienced a remarkable increase in the number of their guests, owing to the very fresh arriwals of young misses, fashionable dames and anti quated demoiselles, from the rural parts, to whom a President's first levee appeared as one of the great Decasions of life, and whose imaginations were strongly excited by the brilliant perspectives of beauty and elegance, which their inexperi

Strongly excited by the brilliant perspectives of fashion, beauty and elegance, which their inexperienced heads associated with the idea. For the past 2wo or three days—ever since the announcement in 2he Union that that grand event was to take place on the evening of Friday, the 20th of January, and 2b be continued every Friday ovening during the Bession—I have had all these consequences of the announcement and these preparations for the occasion brought before my observation, and I actually began to think that possibly the spectable might be one well worth going to see

Acting under this fallacious impression, I last brening hunted up from the mysteries of my portmanteau a pair of spotless Alexandres, which by some strange accident happened to have got among my traps, and having expended a "bit" to the Advantage of the darkie who presides over the boot-plack department of the National, I found myself you on the front stoop of the White House, where I hopped for some time admiring the grotesquely-hooded and cloaked figures which it required some liserimination to recognise as belonging to ladies. There they were hurrying past and sweeping into like ball, and thence into the attring room, with an Jagerness and bustle which is only to be seen equalled after the bell has sounded for dinner in a Washington boarding house. Soon after I found myself in an ante-room well lighted and handsomely furnished, shuffling along smid ranks of serious looking men and resolute looking ladies, the latter appearing terrible in their semi-naked simplicity; of course I had often before beheld similar spectacles of bare besons and arms paraded in public assemblies, but I have not yet made sufficient progress in fashionable life to overcome my instinctive aversion to it, more specially when these appertenances of the female form so exhibited belong to individuals of a corpulent or of a lack habit of body, and American ladies are very often found to be in either extreme. But let this pass, as indeed while thus speculating I found mysel an introduction to the lady at his side—whom I at first, in the confusion of my ideas, had mistaken for Mrs. Pierce, but who I atterwards learned is a relative and visiter of hers from New Hampshire—and another equally polite recognition from his private Secretary, Sydney Webster. These ceremonies through t) the satisfaction of all concerned, I soon found myself standing, one of a group of gentlemen, in the centre of the east room, gazing sans ceremonie, and with amazing nonchalance, at the uninterrupted if es of half dressed females who promenaded on either side, apparently for no other purpose than to exhibit the charms of their faces, their figures, and their dresses, in the eyes of the admiring spectators. The room was very full, and, as a natural consequence, very warm. Some of the ladies were very vivacious, and very loquacious, and very—oh, gracious! while others seemed to consider the whole affair a very solemn sort of a thing, and where merriment and good humor were not at all to be thought of.

I am naturally inclined to be a very gallant young man. I am at all times sensitive to a glance from a pair of bright receipts eves, and I am, consequently.

I am naturally inclined to be a very gallant young man. I am at all times sensitive to a glance from a pair of bright roguish eyes, and I am, consequently, ery loth to say anything which might offend the bgel side of creation. But yet, feeling that I have a bleum duty to perform in enlightening, through your columns, the public mind, anxious to learn yerything connected with this flashionable event, I have myself to the task, and proceed to discharge at duty unshrinkingly. The confession of my weakness, which I have just made, indicates that I am an aminer of female loveliness. I admit the justness of the inference. And, consequently, one of the most fact duty unshrinkingly. The con'ession of my weaktess, which I have just made, indicates that I am an
dimirer of female loveliness. I admit the justness of
the inference. And, consequently, one of the most
natural impulses I felt on finding myself, last evening, in a position which promised a splendid opportening for indulging this harmless taste, was to avail
myself of it to its fullest extent. I propped myself
against one of the small circular tables in the
centre of the room, and prepared to feast my
eyes on grace and beauty. Half a dozen files
passed without giving me the faintest shadow of an
excuse to ejaculate inwardly, "How handsome!
how beautiful!" Well, I reflected philosophically
that beauty is not alletted to all indiscriminately;
and I waited patiently till the fairer side of the picture would turn round, which I doubted not it would
in time. Half a dozen more files passed by—a dozen.
"Hallo, Yenua! where the deuce are your favorites
gone to?" I irreligiously exclaimed: "you don't
mean to say there are no pretty women at all in the
room!" A curious echo—which I feigned for a while
to disbelieve—rang in my senses sume ten minutes
after. It seemed to convey the expression, "that's
just what I mean to say." I am afraid I must con
feas that the echo, strange as it was, contained a
good deal of truth. I will not, however, comirm it
to its rullest extent. There were some two or three—
there might have been four—pretty looking ladies in
the room. And having made this acknowledgment,
I feel pretty secure from giving offence, as ninetenths of the dear creatures will each appropriate
the compliment to herself. So may it be, and so
may your miserably disappointed correspondent
scape the anger and retaliation of slighted womanbood in this capital.

As to fashion or elegance, there was just about as
little well founded pretension thereto in the levee of
last evening as there was to beauty. Though I spoke
to flasting dresses and sleeves, outnumbered them.
Some of these latter, however, were extremel

add a white muslin body to it, and you have this new style complete. Its native simplicity was undecked with the commonest ornament; and when I saw it first the idea flashed on my mind, would the lady be a somnambulist and have come out thus half dressed? Another dashy style of a different order, worn by a pretty little belle, consisted of a white tarlatan dress surmounted by a black velvet jacket or basque, fitted tightly to the body and extending below the waist in square tabs slashed with silver lace. A few ladies sported immeasurable quantities of tricolor ribbons on their heads and the skirts of their dresses. But, as I before intimated, the exhibition altogether was very meagre of beauty and elegance.

There did not aven appear to be an ordinarily good looking collection of gentlemen. There were several bearded Franks in the room, most of them apparently belonging to the different embassies. Some half dozen naval and military uniforms did not add very considerably to the splendor of the scene. There were not by any means so many members of Congress present as I expected to have seen. The only representative from your city that I saw was Mr. Wheeler. All the other national democratis members kept away. I must not omit, however, mentioning the interesting fact, that the fashion of Broadway was very worthily represented by "the Bouquet Man," who promenaded the room with the most zealous and uniting resoluteness, accompanied by a young lady, holding in her disengaged hand a bandsome specimen of his own floral merchandies. These rough notes are all I will trouble you with on the subject of President Pierce's first levee.

Washingren, Jan. 22, 1854.

Washington, Jan. 22, 1854. The Nebraska Territorial Bill-The Missouri Com-

promise Line, &c.

Judge Douglas, in his report which accompanie his bill for the establishment of a territorial govern ment for Nebraska, is understood to take the ground that the Missouri compromise restriction of 1820 is virtually repealed by the compromise measures o bill is a little equivocal in its meaning though its object is apparent enough to those who are familiar with the subject.

He seeks to do indirectly what, if done at all, should be done directly, openly, and aboveboard. Let there be no shuffling in a matter of this impor-tance. If attempted it will fail-members of Congress have got to show their hands. They cannot lodge the question if they desire it ever so much. Those who favor the repeal of the Missouri restriction say it was virtually repealed or impaired by the compromises of 1850. Those who oppose its repeal contend that it was not impaired, much less repealed: but, on the contrary, that all the legislation of Congress relating to the subject of slavery in the territories since 1820 has been a recognition of the

ritories since 1820 has been a recognition of the Missouri compromise, and a reaffirmation of the same—that it was stronger after the passage of the measures of 1850 than before.

The compromise of 1820 applied to territory acquired under the Louisiana purchase—that of 1850 to territory acquired of Mexico.

The joint resolutions admitting Texas into the Union, (the same referred to and quoted by Mr. Webster in his great speech of 7th March.) refer distinctly and unequivocally to the compromise of 1820. Those resolutions were approved March 1, 1845. The third clause of the second section alludes, in so many words, to the act of March 6, 1820, providing for the admission of Missouri as a State into the Union.

The act of 1850, proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries and to establish a territorial government for

for the admission of Missouri as a State into the Union.

The act sf 1850, proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico, provides, in the first section thereof, that nothing therein contained shall be considered as impairing the force of the third clause of the second section of the resolutions admitting Texas. We give below extracts from the acts referred to. There are many other facts of importance in the legislation of the general government since 1820 having an important bearing upon the question in issue, and strongly sustaining the position of those who consider the Missouri compromise as sacred and binding as that of 1850, and not weakened by the latter, but re enacted and strengthened by it.

The resolutions admitting Texas have a bearing upon this question too important to be overlooked.

The provise in the act for the establishment of a territorial government for New Mexico was said to have been ad upted at the instance of a distinguished Southern statesman now in Congress.

Extract from "An act to authorise the people of the Miscouri territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to probibit slavery in certain territories?":

See, S. And bett further enacted. That in all that territory closed by France to the United States, under the name of Louisans, which lies north of thirty six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and now lunlary servicuse, each long twe may be a wfully reclaimed and conveyed to the paraso claiming 1 is or her labor or service as lavefully claimed in any Sta'e or the relation of said state, the negligible of said State, the provided always, that any person ecosying into the same from whem labor or service as a foresaid.

Approved March 6, 1820.

Site of the Wissourie composite line, shall

orth of said Missouri compromise line, slavery, or involutary servitude, (except for crime,) shall be prohi

hited.

Extra cifrom "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establi-hment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the Ucited States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico," approved Sept. 9, 1850.—

Provided. That nothing herein contained shall be con-struct to impair or qualify anothing Provided, That nothing berein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the second section of the "joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," approved March first, eighteen hundred and forty-dwe either as regards the number of States that may bereafter be formed out of the State of Texas, or otherwise.

Now is the time for national men of all parties to sustain the compromises of the constitution and of the legislation of the country, acquiesced in for so many years.

the legislation of the country, acquiesced in for so many years.

Shall they be sustained or overthrown, and the peace and quiet of the country subjected to a sec-tional agitation which will shake the government to its foundation? The administration cannot be relied upon in this great crisis. It is looking out for itself, and has more than it can do to save itself from sink-ing into diagrace before this session of Congress has seen the ammer months.

seen the summer months.

Does the administration go for or against the repeal of the Missouri restriction? That is the question. Gentlemen, you must face the music. Repeal that restriction and slavery enters Nebraska—let it stand as it is and slavery is forever excluded.

A COMPROMISE MAN OF '50.

Correspondence of Other Papers.

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[Washington correspondence of Chicago Ibmocrat]
The department just begins to find out the abuses existing under the management of our Western timber agents. The Secretary of the Interior declared that not one dollar had been collected of any man to his knowledge, and not one dollar had been reported to the department as collected.

It is now apparent why the agents would not employ the United States District Attorney at Chicago, as in duty bound. He was not in the searcts, and they dare not trust him. The Secretary of the Interior has ordered them to report how much money they have taken, and who from, to report why they have refraced to employ United States officers, and also to report under what law, and under whose advice they have taken or demanded money. I have no doubt but these agents would prefer to pay back the morey rather than have it known that they received any. If they had got my money I should go at once and demand it back; and, if they would not pay it back, I would send the receipt to the Secretary of the Interior, if I had one, and let him see how the lumber dealers of the West have been plundered.

There have been quite a number of these lumber

dered.

There have been quite a number of these lumber agents within the last few years. Some of them have been very honest, but excessively green. Others have been very dishenest, and I think none have lost

have been very dishenest, and I talus hold have any money.

The way the game has been played has been something like this:—The agent has some secret part ners, and they go finto the pineries, erect a mill and steal as much lumber as they please. But if any one else steals the timber the agent makes the man pay very dearly for the theft, and he pockets the money, then se sees the timber, sells it and pockets the proceeds.

very dearly for the their, and he policits the money, then seezes the timber, sells it and pockets the proceeds.

But the agents do not stop here. Many men enter land and cannot always find their lines so as to be certain. The agent comes and charges them with cutting government timber. They deay it. He commences suit and they have got to lose their time and money to go to Petroit and defend themselves. The game works. The agent offers to settle, and so they pay the money. Sometimes they seize the lumber at some lake port on the charge of being cut on government land. The owners of it have land in lumber regions and sent men there to get out the lumber. Their men sent them the lumber. The agent claims it, and it is going to be very expenitive getting their men for wittesses, and especially if it is winter. So the owners compromise the matter with the agents and they pocket the money.

From all I can learn over \$100,000 has been paid, first and last, by our Chicago lumber dealers as

"black-mail" in this way; and not one cent has been paid into the national treasury.

At first the Secretary could not believe that a single dollar had been thus collected. Indeed, he could not believe they had passed by the United States District Attoraey in bringing their mock suits. One of these agents was just green enough to give a receipt, but he was not so green as to pay the money into the treasury. I exhibited the receipt to the Secretary. He took a copy, and called the agent to an account at once.

ceipt, but he was not so green as to pay the money into the treasury. I exhibited the receipt to the Secretary. He took a copy, and called the agent to an account at once.

If there are any other receipts outstanding let them be sent here; or if there is proof of any money having been paid, let the proof be sent here. Much of the timber land has been taken by the Sault Ste. Marie Canal Company. And what is left is fast being entered. By next spring I doubt whether the United States government will have any lumber to steal. Our lumber dealers will soon be entirely in the power of the canal company.

The Postmaster General is devoting all his leisure time to the investigation of the causes of the great delay and irregularities of the mails.

Be greatly censures the Postmasters at the beginning and the end of routes for two faults:—

1st. They do not hold contractors to their sahedules. They give them the mail when they want it, whereas they should not let them have it until the hour specified in the contract. And they do not report their failures at all. It is frequently the case, as shown by the books here, that whilst Postmasters at the beginning and end of routes, whose duty it is to report, say nothing. They are either too lazy or too corrupt to do their duty, and the Postmaster General is making a warning in their case for all evil doers.

2d. Postmasters at the beginning and end of routes.

2d. Postmasters at the beginning and end of routes use too many mail bags, and thereby furnish facilities for contractors in evading their contracts. A contractor goes where he pleases, and has his little mail bags to send a side supply to the offices he has omitted. This is all wrong. No contractor should be allowed but one way mail bag, and that mail bag should be opened at every office an the road, and no Postmaster should give a contract or a mail bag, ag a means of changing or evading his contract.

Many evils of which we complain are the result of the negligence or corruption of Postmasters in not reporting. A singular instance was brought to my attention, yesterday. The people had all along been complaining of mail grievances. Everybody had written but the one whose duty it was to write. The Postmaster had said nothing uatil the last week. He writes, giving a very bad account of things in his region, and finally winds up:—

This has been the way it which our contractor has conducted for the past year, and I have made up my mind to stend it in longer; and so I write you, telling you all the facts.

Now who was to blame here, the neighboring Postmaster or the Department! Had he done his duty, the people would have had their girevanced remedied in the first instance.

[Correspondence of the Detroit Frie Press]

Washingron, Jan. 16, 1834.

The subject of the California mail contract is exciting considerable attention here. The Panama route, the Nicaragna route, and the Ocean and Inland Mail Company's route, via Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are all represented here by gestlemen who are urging the claims of each. I understand that the Postmaster-General, at an interview with two gentlemen interested in the Nicaragna route, intimated that he was in favor of their route, and opposed to the Ocean and Inland Mail Company served. The route via Vera Cruz and Acapulco is cortainly shorter by serveral days they propose to be paid for carrying the mail on condition that they shall transport if from New York or New Orleans t

and referred, and several of minor importance confirmed. Commercial treaties or conventions with Belgium and the Swiss cantons were received, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. No progress, that I can learn, was made with Mr. Reddield's nomination, and I presume it remains perdu, on account of the continued absence of Mr. Seward, who is expected to make a speech against its confirmation. Mr. Seward has been called home by the serious iliness of one of his family.

The troubles at Erie begin to excite attention at Washington. Numerous reports and counter reports have been received by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Treasury, representing and denying certain facts. The Railroad Company and the people of New York and Ohio, adjacent to the scene of excitement, are seeking to enlist the President on their side, and to Induce him to call out the militia of those States to enforce the laws, or at least to issue a proclamation for the suppression of the disorder. Judge Wade and Mr Chase, of Ohio, have made representations to the President and several members of the Cabinet against the conduct of the collector, postmaster, and lighthouse keeper at Eric, looking probably to their removal. The direct agents of the railroad, and the owners of produce and goods delayed on either side of the break, have made their statements, and the marshal has made his. The matter has been debated in the House and Senate, and in the Cabinet. Hon, James Thompson, long a member of Congress from Eric, attends faithfully at the White House and the Capitol, in behalf of the people and corporation of Eric. In a multitude of counsellors there is said to be safety, and if the saying is universally true, neither Erie nor the country is in any danger.

universally true, neither Erie nor the country is in any danger.

There must be a separation between the soft shells and the administration if the Nebraska bill is to be adopted as a government measure, as it seems to have been already. The State Senate of Ohio has instructed the representatives of the State to oppose the slavery clause of the bill, and Mr. Benton's organ in St. Louis, the Democrat, has taken the same ground. I think the bill will pass just as it came from the committee, or with Mr. Dixon's amendment, the desgn of which is to introduce slavery into the territory without any restriction whatever. But it is evident that Douglas and his coadjutors have forced the issue upon men willing to abide by all existing compromises, and that we are upon the threshold of another fierce and exciting controversy upon slavery.

The late Mosquito grant will play an important part

forced the issue upon men whiting to able by all existing compromises, and that we are upon the threshold of another fierce and exciting controversy upon slavery.

The late Mosquito grant will play an important part in the general re-arrangement of Central American affairs which must soon take place. Dr. Borland is fillbustering about from State to State in that country, mancavering with such skill as he is master of to annex them all to this Union. Great Britain claims a great part of Nicaraguas, Costa Rica, and Honduras under the pretence of the Mosquito chief claims territory which he only pretence to have conquered from Nicaragua in 1848. And, finally, two American companies claim no inconsiderable part of the Mosquito country. The company which has obtained a cession of about twenty millions of acres in this region by a recent arrangement, seems to consist chiefly of Philadelphia capitalists, although its president is a New Yorker.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1854.

The treaty with Mexico is said to have arrived with Mr. Ward on Thursday last, and by others it is said to be retained by Gen. Gadsden, in Charleston, who halts there for rest and refreshment. The point is of no consequence. The main facts respecting the treaty have been correctly stated by telegraph, though the details have not been given with precise acc racy. Thus I have reason to believe that it is not a Garay treaty, nor made by the agents of Garay. A craft or sketch of the treaty was sent from Washing on in the conrec of last antumn, by a Mr. Murphy of New York, and was probably prepared here in to operation with Gen. Almonte.

We get the land and pay the money. Mexico is releved from the importunities and annoyances of trous of hungry claimants, who have been for years the atening her with the vengeance of the United Stress government, unless their demands were compiled with; and on our part, we are released from the obligations incurred under the treaty of pace, of pre cating or paying for Indian depredations on Mexican territory. Another coe

rangement is that the Sloc contractors may go on unmolested with their work upon the Tehnantepec improvement, whether a plank road or railroad, being freed from the remonstrances and competition of the Garay company. We shall see whether the former concern deserves the character of a "slow" contract, which it now bears with a good prima facicititie, and whether the interminable Tehnantepec railroad will remain equally without beginning as without end. It was well enough to acquire a title to the Messilla valley route for a railroad, because the people of Texas and the Southwest desired it, and the country was of no value to Mexico: but I doubt whether this generation, or the next, will experience any benefit from it.

The assignees of the Garay grant will some in, with other claimants, for as much of the five millions as they can get, and their claims will be passed upon by a board of commissioners. Sr. Atocha, Colonel Thompson, on behalf of the Trinity and Union Land Companies of Texas, Aaron Leggett, and others, whose claims on Mexico were either rejected or greatly reduced by the late commission, will also come in under this treaty. Though nominally made by Gen. Gadsden, under instructions of the Secretary of State, this treaty undoubtedly owes its existence to the untiring exertions and powerful influence of these claimants. And whatever benefit they derive from it passes to them out of the Treasury of the United States. Not one of these cold claims, if urged directly upon Congress or the Departments, would have been allowed to the amount of a dollar. I do not say that they are unjust, but I say they are not such claims as ever have been or will be recognised as good against this government. The effect of the intrigues, therefore, is, that certain claim agents get out of our treasury five millions of dollars that they never would have obtained by any other process than that of a negotiation with a foreign power. The against of the Garay Company affect to be coldly disposed towards the treaty, even to oppose

a speedy reformation.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore San.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1864.

Postmaster General Campbell's house was open for the reception of his invited friends, and was brilliantly attended. Among the observed was Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, in his little black sik scalp-cap, jewelled crosss, knee-breeckes, and gold buckled shres. He is a large, fine looking man, very amiable in manner, and very bad in his English. He was greeted by Senators and Representatives with marked respect and attention. He is evidently a man of distinguished learning and ability. While in this city he is the guest of the French Minister.

While in this city he is the guest of the French Minister.

Cards are out for a party, we learn, on Tuesday night, (24th.) at the residence of the Superintendent of the Observatory. The great American philosopher, who, by his own genius, has startled the world with his aids to navigetion, and placed our country in proud advance of "all the rest of mankind," will be the host—the modest "M. F. Maury, Lieut U. S. N.," as he signs himself in his official publications.

isfactorily vindicate themselves they will probably be dismissed.

The Ohio and New York democrats, who feel especially aggrieved by the proceedings at Erie, talk of a coalition for the condign punishment of Pennsylvania, by the removal of the duty on coal and iron, and the New York city delegation are agitating a league with Long Island for the removal of the Mint from Philadelphia. It is supposed that these vigorous measures will open the eyes of the whole State to the enormity of its conduct, and the necessity of a speedy reformation.

Superior Court.—Special Term.

Before Jurge Bosworth.

DECISION AS TO THE COSTS IN THE CASE OF THE
ALDERMAN FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

JAN 22—The People on the Relation of Davis and Palmer
against Occar W. Sturtevart.—The Court of Appeals, on an
appeal from a final determination of this Court at gener
at term adjudging that the defendant had wilelly vio
lated an injunction and imposing a fine, affirmed the
judgment or order appealed from with costs of the ap
peal. The main questions now presented are: shall such
costs be taxed at the rate prescribed by section 307 of
code, or at the rate prescribed by 2 R S, page 619, sec.
42 and 622, id. sec. 3, 4 and 87

JUDG Bosworn—The defendant insists that the code

lated an injunction and imposing a dise, affirmed the judgment or order appealed from, with costs of the appeal. The main questions now pressured are: shall such costs to taxed at the rate prescribed by 2R S, page 6'9, sec. 42 and 62'. 41 acc. 3' and 5'.

JUDUS BOSWORH—The defendant insists that the code only prescribes the rate of costs on appeal from a judgment in a "civil action." Code sec. 303. That a "civil action." Code sec. 303. That a "civil action." Code sec. 303. That a "civil action "to which the fee bill of the code applies can only be commenced by "summons;" that the proceeding which the float determination appealed from was made, was not and could not be so commenced; that it was a special proceeding, and not an action, and that sec 471 expressly declares that this particular proceeding shall not be selected by the code and therefore, the costs on the appeal can only be such as the Revised Statutes relative to that proceeding have provided. Whether the proceeding in this Court was an action or special proceeding, according to the definition of those terms as found in the code, id onto consider decisive of the question. As the law stood prior to the code, the costs in such a case, in the Court in which the attach ment issued, were regulated by sec 43 of 24 Rev. Stat. 519, 1' in the Supreme Court of Chancery. But in the Court for the Correction of Errors, whether the services was first in all cases; the same is true of solicitors and attraceys, with the qualification that their compensation for certain similar exvices was different. Sections 4, 5 of 24 Rev. Stat. 623 4 Section 11 of the Code, sub. 3, provides for an appeal to the Court of Appeals from a final error affecting, for all purposes of costs shall be deemed an action of an inferior court in small be brought into the Supreme Court for review. Sub. 7 of sections 307 of the code provices that when the Supreme Court for review sub. 3, provides for an appeal to the Court of Appeals from a final determination of this court, from wheth the defend

Supreme Court-In Chambers

DECIRIONS.

Before Hon Judge Clarke.

J. x. 23.—Urich M. Lee and others m. Benjamin C. Sanly.

— yotion to set saide attachment denied, with \$10 costs.

Joob Lithener m. Joseph Turner — Order to show cause dissinated, without costs.

Obituary.

DEATH OF THE BUSSIAN MINISTER Alexander de Bodisco died at his residence at George town, D. C. about twelve o'clock on Sunday night. Mr. Bodisco was about seventy years of age, and has been envoy from the Emperor of Russia to the United States nearly sixteen years, namely since the spring of 1888, when he arrived in this country. He was o's noble family of Wallachia, in moderate circumstances, and entered into the Russian service at an early period of his life. The race to which the family of Bodisco belongs, (the Wallachians,) appear to be, with comparatively little intermixture, the descendants of the ancient Da cians, to whom, as represented on Trajan's column at Rome, both in features and coetume, the modern Walla-chians bear a remarkable resemblance. They still call themselves Roumins, or Romans; and it is a curious fact, that in a province which was among the last annexed to the Roman empire, (under Trajan,) and in a situation more exposed than any other to the irruption of in vaders from the East, the common dislect now speked contains, together with many Slavonic and Greek terms, a very large infusion of purely Latin words; so much so that a stranger speaking in Latin is generally understood by the natives. In appearance the Wallachians present a decided difference from either Magyars, Sclaves, or Germans; and the pacularities of this race accounts for the marked difference in the personal appearance of Mr. Bodisco, compared with other Russians we have been accustomed to see in

Having received an education to qualify him for public employment, including in his studies the French, and some knowledge of a few other European languages, went to seek his fortunes at St. Petersburg. He there obtained a situation in the bureau of the Minister of Foreign Affairs after which he was received into the service of Coun Suchtelen, as secretary to that nobleman, who was Imperial Commissioner at the headquarters of Bernadotte rial Commissioner at the headquarters of Barnacotte, crown prince of Sweden, in 1818. Bodisco accompanied Count Suchtelen to Paris, and thence to Vienna when the diplomatic congress of the Allied Powers was in session at that city. Subsequently Count Suchts len was appointed Russian Minister to the Court of Sweden, and Bodisco, Secretary of Legation. On the death of the Count, about the year 1836, he recommended his secretary to the favor of the Emperor Nicholas, who, as well as his brother Alexander, had been constant friends of Sechhieles. Bodisco, ancoesied him as Charge d'Affaires. of Suchtelen. Bodisco succeeded him as Charge d'Affaires at Stockholm, and in 1838 the Emperor appointed him Minister to the United States, to succeed the Baron de Maltits, who had received the same appointment to suc-Bodisco and suite arrived at New York in the packet ship Bodisco and suite arrived at New York in the packet ship Meteor, from London, in April 1833, and, proceeding to Washington, was presented to the President (Yan Buren,) by the Secretary of State (Forsyth.) on the 5th May, 1838-Becoming acquainted with the family of Mr. Williams, of Georgetown, who was a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, Mr. Bodisco, about ten years since, married one of his daughters, a lady of great beauty and highly accomplished. By her he had seven children, who survive him, and inherit his large fortune, accumulated frem his large official income, of some sixty thousand dollars per annum, and his fortunate investment in public stocks and real estate in the United States. Through his stocks and real estate in the United States. Through his stocks and real estate in the United States. Through his financial aid, a brother of Mrs. Bodisco, Mr. Broke Wil liams, formerly clerk in the War Department, has estab li-hed himself as a banker in Waskington. Mr. Bodisco was not popular with the Russians visiting the United States having official intercenrse with him, or when making appeals to him in behalf of his countrymen in distress on these shores. On such occasions he is said to have been deaf to the calls of humanity, and to have thrown the responsibility of relieving the wants of Russian sailors and others upon the consuls at various American

ports. In Washington City, however, he was considered hospitable and charitable, and to his wife's relatives he was kind and liberal. Mrs. Bedisso has recently returned from a visit to Europe, where she was accompanied by her sister, Miss Virginia Williams, a young lady possessing

ber sister, Miss Virginia Williams, a young la ly possessing similar beauty and accompilabments to herself, but who unfortunately died at St. Petersburg a few months since. The diplomatic carrer of Mr. Bodinco has been easy and tranquil, but though vastly advantageous to himself and amily, it has not been marked by any transaction of his torical interest or importance. The Imperial Court of Russis has been represented in the United States for the last forty years, by the following Ministers:

Appointed.

Andre de Darchkoff.

Are de Darchkoff.

Are Cletiks, (formerly Ambassador to Great B itain) 1812
Baron de Tuyll.

Baron de Tuyll.

Baron Saeken, (Charge d'Affaires).

Baron Saeken, (Charge d'Affaires).

Baron de Krudener, (Minister).

Baron de Maltits, do.

1837

Akwander de Bodisco, do.

1838

Political Intelligence.

CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN GEORGIA.

On the 17th instant, according to appointment, the Legislature of Georgia proceeded to the election of a United States Senator for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1868. Upon counting the first ballot the

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william C. Dawson, M. Hall McAllister, Charles J. McDon-ald, and Howell Cobb.

William C. Dawson is a Union conservative whig, at present in the United States Senate, but whose term ex-pies in 18th, and whose successor the Legislature is now endeavoring to elect. He has been in public life almost incessantly since 1821, at which time he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives of Georgia. In 1836 he enceavoring to elect. He has been in public life almost incessantly since 1821, at which time he was elected oterk of the House of Representatives of Georgia. In 1836 he was the only whig representative in the State elected to Congress, in which capacity he served until 1841, when he was nominated as the whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated, as was supposed, on account of the vote which he had given in Congress to increase the duties on tea and coffee. He took strong grounds aga, sast the absurd theories and demands of Louis Koesuth when that gentleman was on a visit to this country. Mr. Dawson was Piesis ent of the great Southern Couvention which convered at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 6th of June last.

M. Hall McAllister is a strong secssionist of the democratic stamp, but he has figured very little outside the halls of the State Legislature, except that he was conce, we believe, a defeated candidate for Governor. He was not taken up on the present trial until the eighth ballot, when a portion of the friends of McDonald, Cobb, and Warner railled to his support, and gave him eighty-nice vites.

ballot, when a portion of the friends of McDonald, Cobb, and Warner railled to his support, and gave him eighty sine water.

Charles J. McDonald is also a democratic secssionist of the red hot stripe, and was the presiding officer of the Nashville Convention. He is a man of very high talents and stern integrity, and on two occasions discharged the duties of Governor of Georgia to the great satisfaction of the people of the State.

Howell Cobb has been so lately and so often before the country that all must be familiar with his course and tactics, and as his chances of success in becoming the successor of Mr. Dawson are so very limited, it would be of little interest to recapitulate his political history.

We give below the last two ballots which were taken on the 17th instant:

MEIVANIN HALIOT.

MEIVANIN HALIOT.

MEIVANIN HALIOT.

MEIVANIN BALLOT.

Melonald.

28 McDonald.

30 Cobb.

19 Cobb.

10 Dawson

10 Daws

Suffering of Emigrants on the Missis River.

SIONNESS AND DISTRESS AT CAIRO—FOURTEME LARGE STEAMERS COMPELLED TO LAY UP—BREAK ING OUT OF CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER—MES-SAGHS OF THE MAYOR OF LOUISVILLE.

By the following extracts it will be seen that agreat number of steamers, loaded with upwards of two thousand emigrants, have been compelled to lay up at Caire, in consequence of the suspension of marigation. Cairo is in the State of Illinois, on the Mississippi river, a short dislance from the mouth of the Ohio, and about two hun-

dred miles below St. Louis.

We learn this morains, as coming from the Seirestary of the six this morains, as coming from the Seirestary of the six this morains, as coming from the Seirestary of the six members of foreign engagements of the six members of foreign engagements of the incumbrance of families of children lack of means, and other causes, to get further on their journey. We have been been been made in this ofly to seal for his property of bread. However, a high as fully center for his part of the first of a conveyance to send them provisions, but without them relief, and as man. **And.**And.**and.**as of and them the state of a conveyance to send them provisions, but without them relief, and as man. **And.**and.**as of a conveyance to send them provisions, but without the state of a conveyance to send them provisions, but without the state of a conveyance to send them provisions, but without the state of a conveyance to send them provisions, but without the state of t

Jan. 22.—His Honor the Recorder is the chair.
The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

BILLS REPERRED

Of Mary Laws for \$55, for taking care of court room of Sixth district.

Of Mary Laws for \$56, for taking care of court room of Sixth district.

CLAIM OF AR ADDITIONED COUNSEL FOR DEFENDING A FURTHY SLAVE.

A communication from E. D. Culver, for \$225, for an account claimed to be due to him for services rendered in August, 1851, for an on behalf of one John Baldin, an alleged fugitive from service. Mr. Culver states that he was duly appointed by the officers before whom the precedings were had to conduct the defence of Baldis—that he rendered the services, and the value of them was duly certified by such officers at \$255. These services were rendered in pursuance of the 9th section of the set of the legislature of New York, passed 6th May, 1840. A committee of the for-ref Bard reported against the claim, and their report was, without examination, adopted. A mandamus was subsequently issued by the therewill the section of the set of the legislature of New York, passed 6th May, 1840. A committee of the for-ref Bard reported against the claim, and their report was, without examination, adopted. A mandamus was aftered before Judge Barsulo, who ordered that an alternative mandamus should issue, commanding the Board to audit and allow the account of the section of the patition of the Board to audit and allow the secount The petition of the District Attorney and City Judge, for suitable jury rooms for the Centr of Sessious, was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

HIR LATERE IN NEW CITY BALL.

A communication from the Superior Court on the same subject was received, and referred to the same committee.

A communication was received from the Superiors.

A communication from the Superior Court on the same subject was received, and referred to the same committee.

SALARIMS OF COUNT OFFICES.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, and ordered to be printed, relating to the salaries of the Judges and several officials of the county offices of the city of New York. It above that the total amount paid to those functionaries[is \$194.262 per annum, being an increase of \$39,650 since lat January. 1832.

FIRE IN COUNTY CLERIS AND REGISTER OF DEEDS OFFICES.
A resolution relative to the rees in the Quanty Clerk's office, and the office of Register of Deeds, and recommending that has a application be made to the Legislature for a repeal of those acts which give free to those officers, was received and referred. Adjourned to Mosday next.

Supreme Court.—Special Term

Decision by Hon Judge Roosevit.

Jan 22.—Auten, do. vs. Leantl, de.—Sourer, de. vs.
Same.—When a judgement creditor in this State saks the
beceft of an execution against the debtor's property, if
an assignment be set up as an impediment, the Court will
remove the impediment, or regard it as a nullity, in all
cases where it appears to have been created for the
cebtor's benefit, or to delay or defraud his areditors. The
principle, however, obvieusly applies only to property in
this State, and on which a judgment of the courts of this
State could be levied. It will be for the curts of Michigan, Illinois, Alabama, de., as to preparty within their
jurisdiction, to give the creditors such remedies, if any,
as the laws and practice of those States respectively may
as the laws and practice of those States respectively may
as the laws and practice of those States respectively may
as the laws and practice of those States respectively may
as the laws and practice of those States respectively may
as the laws and practice of those States respectively may
as the laws and practice of those States respectively may
as the laws and practice of the court of Agpeals have already desided that if a debtor, silecting his
cown assignee, authorises him to sell on credit, it is a
trust in effect for the use or benefit of the assignor, to the
delay and hindrance of his creditors, and renders the assignment, as against them, a nullity. Between the partices, however, such assignments are valid. Any pay
ments, therefore, made long fide under them, before their
validity is regalarly online in quality or other prosecoding
in the nature of a bill in equity on other prosecoding
in the mature of a bill in equity on other prosecoding
in the mature of a bill in equity on the proceeding
in the mature of a bill in equity the creditor and the prayer
for an injunction to restrain the debtors and their assignees from making any payments, virtually admits that
until enjoined they might lawfully do so. A draft decre